

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES G. BARNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX, No. 15.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—A BROTHER'S REVENGE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LA TOUR DE NEUL—JACK AND JILL—THE SERVANTS BY LEGACY.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—JOHN JOHN—LIVING TOO FAST—WANDERING MINSTREL—TURNING THE TABLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—CARR OF LIFE—O'FLANNAGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—QUICK AT HOME—BLACK EYED SUSAN—THE DAUGHTER.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall—42 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 229 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

New York, Thursday, February 15, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Asia arrived at Halifax at one o'clock yesterday morning.

She brings one week's later news from Europe, a comprehensive summary of which is given on the first page.

The point of special interest is the defeat and resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, which was officially announced in Parliament on the 1st inst., at which time Lord Derby stated that he had been invited by the Queen to form a ministry, but that he could not do so.

Our view on this subject are given at length in the editorial columns. Another and an important feature of the news is the defeat of the proposition of Austria, in the German Diet, to mobilize the Federal army, and the adoption of the proposal of Prussia to place the contingent force only on a war footing.

These measures caused a dejection in the funds, and much speculation as to the course Austria would pursue under the circumstances.

Prussia has assumed a more energetic attitude. The latest dispatches from Berlin state that portions of the army had been ordered to advance into Saxony and Silesia, and an application on the part of the French government to permit the passage of a force through Prussian territory was peremptorily refused.

Prussia has signified to the Western Powers that she entirely accords with the result of the conference at Vienna, and that the admission of a representative to its deliberations is indispensable to her adherence to any treaty that may be made.

The intelligence from the Crimea is unimportant. The French number 68,000, and additional reinforcements were on their way. Gen. Canrobert has offered to assume the charge of all the offensive operations.

The British appear to be completely paralyzed. A change in the Turkish ministry was expected. The commercial news by this arrival is somewhat unfavorable. Cotton and breadstuffs were dull, with a slight decline in prices. Consols closed at 91½.

The extreme inclemency of the weather yesterday, together with the announcement that the Asia had reached Halifax, had the effect to restrict sales of cotton and other articles of produce.

The stock of cotton again becoming reduced in this market, holders were, before the receipt of the news, disposed to make any concession to buyers.

The sales embraced about 600 bales at unchanged rates. No transactions occurred after the news came to hand.

Owing to the low stage of water in the Southern rivers, the deficiency of receipts this year compared with last, in the seasons, amounts to 103,000 bales, while the exports to foreign ports, are 219,000 bales in excess of last year, leaving the total stock in the ports 202,000 bales less than last season.

The only drawback to the prospect of better prices arises from the complex political state of Europe, and apprehensions that the war may be indefinitely protracted. Flour and grain were unchanged. Pork was firmer for new mess, with sales at \$14.50.

The steamship Crescent City, from Havana 8th instant, brings important and exciting intelligence of detected conspiracies, numerous arrests of prominent persons, extensive preparations to repel anticipated invaders, the arrival of a British naval force, and other matters of a startling character, the particulars of which may be found on the first page.

In the editorial columns we have commented upon this interesting news. There is evidently a storm brewing around the "Queen of the Antilles," and the next news from that quarter will be awaited with feverish anxiety.

By the arrival of the steamship Northern Light last evening we have the details of the California news, the announcement of which was given in yesterday's paper, received by telegraph from New Orleans. We have also news from Central America and the Sandwich Islands.

Our steamer brings a smaller amount of gold dust than any preceding steamer during the last two years. It was stated in San Francisco that very little of the proceeds of the mines was coming in, and that the bulk of the treasure which was shipped consisted of ore. It will be seen by the news that the mines, however, were still yielding abundantly, and giving reason to anticipate increased shipments by future arrivals.

Our last news left the inhabitants of Los Angeles in arms against the constituted authorities, in consequence of a judge having repudiated a sentenced murderer. The mob hated their vengeance upon the unfortunate criminal by hanging him.

Some robbers had attacked the county treasurer at Sonoma, broken his skull with a hatchet, and robbed his safe of a sum of money, supposed to be about thirty thousand dollars. One of the murderers was arrested and hanged by Lynch law, a code which seems more in vogue in some parts of California than the statute. We give, for the benefit of politicians, the result of each of the twenty-two ballots in the California Legislature for United States Senator, and also a number of items which will be read with interest.

We learn from Oregon that Gen. Lane, the present delegate in Congress from that Territory, is a candidate for re-nomination. At a meeting of the citizens of Clark county, Washington Territory, held on the 16th December, Hon. C. Lancaster, delegate in Congress, was denounced in connection with a determination on the part of the settlers to resist the claims of the Hudson Bay Company to certain lands at Vancouver.

Col. Wheeler, our Minister to Central America, had taken possession of the papers belonging to the mission, and established himself at Virgin Bay.

In Lower California apprehensions of an insurrection were entertained, and Senor Meléndez, the commander of the northern frontier, had issued a proclamation, ordering all suspicious persons to quit the territory.

We have later intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, but it is not of the least importance politically. The public attention was occupied with the preparations for the obsequies of the late King, which were to be conducted on an extensive scale.

By the arrival of the Crescent City we have received a file of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 18th of January. They contain no news of general interest, but report a variety of trifling items of more local importance. Subscriptions to the English patriotic fund were being gotten up in some of the parishes. The Kingston Morning Journal of the 15th ult., speaking of the prospects of the allied troops in the Crimea, is much less sanguine in its tone. It says now:—"The idea of wintering in the Crimea, or at least in an entrenched camp without the walls of Sebastopol, was never contemplated by the General of the besieging army, who were quite confident of capturing that place before the winter should set in. But they clearly underestimated its strength and capabilities of defence; and after failing in their measures, at least for the present, they now find themselves compelled to cease operations."

well as they can, against the inclemency of the season and the attacks of their enemies." We give a report of the sufferings of two English officers who returned to Port Royal, after having been fifty-two days at sea, in an unsuccessful attempt to reach Turks Island. They got on the coast of St. Domingo, but the reception was not very cordial. Does the Emperor Souleque dread British influence?

The February thaw has set in upon us in earnest. From five o'clock yesterday morning until twelve o'clock last night the rain poured down in a continuous torrent, washing away the snow and ice, flooding the streets, and submerging the cellars in the lower sections of the city. We do not, however, learn of any serious damage. This storm, like the snow storm that preceded it, has extended in all directions, and it is probable we shall in a day or two learn of bridges and dams being carried away by floods, and a long catalogue of other catastrophes usual at this season of the year. The telegraphs worked badly last night, and we were obliged to put the Herald to press without the conclusion of the proceedings of the United States Senate, and with but a meagre summary of the legislative doings.

In the United States Senate yesterday a communication was received from the War Department respecting the Indian reservation at Fort Leavenworth; also one from the Secretary of the Navy relative to navy yards and docks. Both were referred. A bill was introduced appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to the capture of the British brig Caladonia and Detroit, during the last war with Great Britain. The Texas Creditors bill was reported from the House. On motion of Mr. Bask the amendments were disagreed to, and a committee of conference was ordered. The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was then resumed.

In the House yesterday a bill appropriating \$125,000 for the site and erection of military defenses at the termination of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, in Louisiana, was passed. Fat jobs for the printers have been cut out. Resolutions were adopted, ordering 130,000 copies of the agricultural and 20,000 copies of the mechanical parts of the Patent Office report; also 10,000 copies of Com. Perry's report of the Japan expedition; also 10,000 copies of the surveys for a railroad to the Pacific, including those of Col. Fremont. The resolution authorizing the construction of seven steam sloops-of-war was taken up, the question being to close the debate in five minutes, which was laid on the table and the subject dropped. The resolution appropriating one million dollars to fulfill certain treaty stipulations with Spain, relative to losses incurred by the inhabitants of East Florida previous to its annexation to the United States, was laid on the table—104 to 90.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers met at New Haven yesterday. The ticket of last year was re-nominated, with the exception of the candidate for Comptroller, for which office Thomas Cowles was selected in place of Julius Hotchkiss. Resolutions opposing the Know Nothings and the Maine law were adopted.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from Mayor Wood relative to the shipment to this country of paupers and convicts from Belgium, in which the Commissioners are requested to act with the city authorities in causing the immediate re-shipment of those objectionable immigrants. From the debate in the Board it appears that we are indebted to a person named Straus for the cargoes of criminals and paupers landed on our shores. He, it is said, has a standing contract with the Belgian authorities to dispose of their refuse population at so much per head. The other subjects under the consideration of the Board were quite interesting, as will be seen by the report which we give elsewhere.

A large amount of routine business, but nothing of a very special nature, was transacted by the Board of Councilmen last evening. A resolution of Councilman Mather, defining the principles to be retained or incorporated in the proposed amendment to the city charter, was taken up, discussed, and again laid upon the table.

In another column will be found the pastoral letter of Armandus Francis Mary De Charbonnel, Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Canada, to the faithful of his diocese, announcing and explaining the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception, which issued from the head of the church at Rome on the 8th of December last. We believe it is the first official announcement of this now established principle of faith which has been promulgated on this continent from any prelate of the Roman church, and now, in the words of the Bishop, "to deny even mentally the Immaculate Conception will be the same sin of heresy as to deny the divine maternity of Mary."

The Virginia Campaign—Henry A. Wise—Sad Decline in Virginia Statesmanship and Chivalry.

Since the re-election of Seward, the Virginia campaign has lost much of its interest to all good and independent conservatives. The weakness or the inexperience and inefficiency of the Know Nothings at Albany logically justify the conclusion that the same causes will probably lead to the same result in Virginia—the success of the anti-Know Nothing candidate. Still, there is much in the moral aspects and political issues of this Virginia contest entitled to consideration.

The "Old Dominion" is a term which has become identified in the public mind with the highest statesmanship, as well as the loftiest chivalry and the most refined and graceful hospitality. Her Patrick Henry gave the first decisive impulse to the Revolution; her Jefferson drew up the charter of our independence; her Washington established it, as the leader of the American armies; her Madison gave form and consistency to our federal and State institutions; her first great President put the government in motion, with the smoothness of a perfect engine in the hands of an experienced engineer; and her learned Marshall first defined the sphere and limitations of our supreme department of law. Such were the patriots and statesmen and such is the glory of the "Old Dominion." How widely different from this majestic and exalted statesmanship of the "Old Dominion" is the stunting Virginia demagoguism of the present day! How strikingly this decadence from strength to ineffectuality is illustrated in the present champion of the Virginia democracy, Henry A. Wise!

Of late years little has been known outside of Virginia of the peculiarities of her party campaigning, the calibre of her statesmen and politicians and her chivalry, save the gleanings from her newspapers and the speeches of her members of Congress. Believing that this present gubernatorial struggle involved the elements of a great and wholesome political revolution in the State, and desirous of enlightening the public upon the practical issues of the campaign; believing, also, that chivalry and hospitality, refinement and courtesy, were still the ruling characteristics of the Virginia democracy, and fairly represented in Mr. Wise their candidate, we anticipated a hospitable and flattering reception to our reporter, detailed from this office to give Mr. Wise a fair and impartial hearing through our columns. We were very little concerned in reference to Mr. Wise, upon any side of the question—Know Nothing or Know Something, whig or democratic—for in the present class of journals we know not to

what party any man may belong to or three years hence. We know that, like his associate, Caleb Cushing, of "the Corporal's Guard," Mr. Wise, during the last fifteen years has belonged to all parties; and we were satisfied to let him, for the present, as the champion of the ancient democracy, and as the peculiar representative of the high-toned chivalry and refined hospitality of the "Old Dominion."

In this character, Mr. Wise had been brought forward by his democratic confederates and orators, from Richmond to Washington; and this, the reason, as we expected to encounter, that the article falls far below the attractive description as one of Barnum's humbugs. We have given to our readers three of the most eloquent speeches of Mr. Wise—three of the most eloquent which he has delivered. The correctness of our report of the first two was impugned, and our reporter was coarsely assailed as an emissary of the Know Nothings, whose office it was to dog Mr. Wise and misrepresent and falsify his speeches. Determined to put our impartiality beyond all cavil, we secured the services of two of the most accomplished stenographers of Congress, graduates of this office, to give verbatim, from first to last, the speech of Mr. Wise at Alexandria. Their excellent report we have published. Not a whisper have we heard from any quarter against its fidelity. It is conceded to be a daguerreotype by all parties who heard it. We lay some stress upon this fact, because this full report establishes the correctness of our general report of each of the two preceding speeches. The Alexandria speech was the Charlottesville speech, and the Petersburg speech, with trifling variations. The late Mr. McDowell, of Va., once delivered a finished conservative speech in Congress on the slavery question. A gentleman remarked to one of his colleagues that it was a great speech. "Yes," replied the colleague, "I always did admire that speech of Mr. McDowell's." So with Mr. Wise. It is the same speech, boiled over and rehashed from stump to stump, and our reporters have unwittingly revealed the fact, and anticipated him at every point in the unfinished schedule of his electioneering tour. The wrath of Mr. Wise, in being thus robbed of his stumping capital, may be natural enough; but his solitary speech, and his mode of exhibiting his displeasure at the disclosure, destroys every vestige of a claim from him to the statesmanship, or chivalry, or hospitality of the good "Old Dominion."

Let us glance at some of the salient features of this Alexandria speech of Mr. Wise. He expatiates upon the European war; but sticks to the saving clause—the salvo of an increase of the price of wheat. This reminds us of the old market woman who lived on the hills overlooking the Ohio. A great flood in the river submerged all the valley, and swept off houses, fences and live stock to the amount of millions of property. Hundreds of people were driven from their homes to the hills, homeless and bankrupt, and some were lost in the overwhelming waters. But the old market-woman on the hill was secure, and thought "the flood would be a blessed thing for all, for it would raise the price of chickens and eggs." And this is Mr. Wise's huckstering view of this horrible Eastern war. It is a blessed thing after all—it raises the price of wheat.

Mr. Wise next declaims upon the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mining resources of Virginia, and is eloquent in exposing the negligence of the State in the development of these vast reserves of wealth and prosperity. But the only measure of relief which he proposes is to make the Virginians "groan with taxation." His plan, we presume, is to build a vast system of railroads and canals, to tax the people to pay for them, and then to sell them for what they will fetch at auction, like the State of Pennsylvania. It strikes us that the New York and Yankee squatters in Fairfax and Prince William counties have shown the way of redeeming the agriculture of Virginia, the basis of all commercial, manufacturing and mining prosperity. Virginia wants more of such farmers as those of the modern school in old Fairfax, and to secure such reinforcements it were better to lighten their burdens than to "make them groan with taxation."

The main reliance of Mr. Wise, however, is the slavery question. This is the staple in trade of Northern and Southern demagogues; and the sedition agitations of Seward, Hale, Giddings, and such, in the North, are scarcely more despicable than the inflammatory fustian of such demagogues as Rhet. Jeff. Davis and Wise in the South. What a fall is here in the stumping declamation of Wise from the exalted statesmanship of "Old Dominion!" What a contrast between this Alexandria harangue upon abolitionism, and the recorded speeches and sentiments of such of the Virginia cotemporaries of Mr. Wise, as Stevenson, Tazewell, Rives, John Tyler and others, on this vexed and perilous question!

The Northern Know Nothings, the anti-slavery speech of Anson Burlingame at a Boston meeting, the endorsement of this speech by Senator Wilson, the sentiments of Freeman Clarke and Henry G. Gardner, and various other things from the North are brought forward by Mr. Wise to prove that the Virginia Know Nothings, slaveholders included, are abolitionists. As well try to prove Senator Mason or Hunter, of Virginia, a free soiler, from the fact that Chase, of Ohio, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, both elected by democratic votes, are free soilers, good and true. Next Mr. Wise starts the Virginia Methodists and Baptists in proving that the Know Nothings are heretical Unitarians, as if the Baptists and Methodists within the order were ignorant of what they were doing. He knows all about the Know Nothings, their cyphers, their signs, their grips, pass words, &c.; yet here Mr. Wise is the veritable Don Quixote fighting the windmills. He next descends from knight errant to the Short Boy.

Not content with the hackneyed fustian of the shallow demagogue upon great public issues, Mr. Wise comes down to the common level of the Short Boy in his personalities. Our inoffensive reporter is assailed as a Know Nothing emissary, a willful falsifier, and if Mr. Wise were Governor, he "would hang" all such interlopers. Let our reporters remember Mr. Wise has said that he would conduct his campaign with some regard to decency and propriety. Yet for the offence of detailing a reporter to take down his speeches, for their more enlarged circulation, which he should have regarded and treated as a special compliment, he assails the editor of this journal with the coarsest Billingsgate and the vilest epithets of the Five Points. The most excited orator of Tammany Hall, drunk from the treacheries of a

disastrous election, have never been degraded by lower or meaner vulgarity. We have therefore treated Mr. Wise with becoming personal respect, as we do all men as far as they are entitled to it. His personal abuse of us, therefore, is gratuitous, and betrays his natural instincts to be those of the mean and dirty demagogue, instead of the chivalrous and refined Virginian. He is a fitting champion of Forney and the Kitchen Cabinet, a worthy elder among the Latter Day Saints of the spoils democracy. John Minor Botts once tried the experiment of sleeping under the same blanket with Captain Tyler; but the pair could not agree. Botts and Wise would be better matched.

It is doubtless this lamentable decline in the decencies and moralities of Virginia politics, as illustrated in the stump speeches of Mr. Wise, that has so far excited the sympathies of Tammany Hall as to result in the special appointment of Captain Rynders as a political missionary to the Virginians. He may be useful to Mr. Wise, in teaching him the classical and comparatively polite usages of Old Tammany; in lifting him up from the degradation of the drunken loafer in the gutter to the dignity of speech which characterizes the Coal Hole. A Christian enterprise in this proposed mission of Captain Rynders. The Virginia Cabinet candidate may learn of him the proprieties and decencies of political electioneering—Captain Rynders is qualified to teach him.

Mr. Wise has an unfinished list of some twenty places at which he is yet to harangue the public with this Petersburg-Charlottesville-Alexandria speech, and its variations. The Virginians may expect, therefore, twenty times over, the same rignarole on agriculture, commerce, manufactures and mining—the same contracted ignorance of the universal, world wide drawbacks of the war in Europe; the same unmeaning generalities upon State affairs; the same fighting of the windmills in his attacks upon the Know Nothings; the same slang-whanging of the flippant demagogue on the slavery question; and the same dirty malice against the editor of the Herald. This continued infliction upon the honest Virginians should, if possible, be arrested. Mr. Wise wants the materials for a new speech or two. Let Captain Rynders hasten to his relief.

Fall of the Aberdeen Ministry—Intrigues of the Aristocracy in England.

The Aberdeen Ministry has gone the way of all coalitions, and died an ignominious death. It falls, an object at once of contempt and wonder to the civilized world, and of execration and hatred to the British people. From the commencement of the war it has exhibited a lukewarmness of purpose and an indecision which, if they did not arise from treachery, looked too like it. The men who composed this galaxy of political talent have, with one exception, effectually damned their reputations. As the London Times has emphatically declared, they have sold the country to the court party.

And now comes the struggle for ascendancy between the two great rival influences. The Queen has sent for Lord Derby and has commissioned him to form a ministry, forgetting that at present there is only one ministry possible, and that ministry embodied in the person of one man. Besides, Lord Derby is imperious, crochety and irascible; and no man of any weight of character would be contented to serve under him in a state of things which requires coolness, patience, and more than an ordinary amount of self-control. He is, of all men, perhaps the worst calculated for an emergency like the present. But what do the court party care for that? Next to the active Russian sympathies of Lord Aberdeen, the defective temperament of Lord Derby affords them the readiest means of effecting their objects. They might make a concession to popular feeling by accepting Lord Palmerston as Minister of War, but they could check, control and neutralize him by giving as a chief of staff most impracticable of all self-willed and self-conceited statesmen—Lord Derby. The plan was well conceived, but it appears to have failed. His lordship has been unsuccessful in his efforts to form a cabinet. Lord Palmerston will not serve under such a man, for Lord Palmerston values his political reputation, and he cannot afford to hazard it again under a second puppet of the court party. Even the dashing Disraeli, whose audacity is equal to anything, from literature to finance, and from finance to war, will not this time suffice to get him out of his difficulty. The patience of the English people would be hardly equal to the task of bearing with a government of mere rhetorical flourishes, after they have had such difficulty in escaping from the paralyzing influence of an hermaphrodite cabinet.

It is lamentable in all this to find the sovereign—made to play a part so opposed to the feelings and interests of her people. She cannot fully comprehend the movements of the wires that are pulled behind her throne, or she would not have hesitated for an instant in sending for the man to whom the unanimous voice of the English people has long pointed as the only one capable of extricating them from their present embarrassments. Her disregard of a fact so patent only shows the deplorable extent to which foreign influences are allowed to prevail in the royal closet. So much the worse for herself and her children. Nothing will more surely bring the monarchical institution into contempt than these attempts to sacrifice the most precious interests of her people to the foreign prejudices and attachments of her husband. She would do well to recollect that no term of opprobrium more effectually marked out the unhappy Marie Antoinette to the hatred of the masses than that of "the Austrian." Were the cry of "the Russian" just now raised against Queen Victoria by the consequences of her own acts, we would not answer for the safety of her throne.

As we have before observed, however, although the court party will struggle hard against it, there is only one ministry now possible in England, and that is a cabinet with Lord Palmerston as its soul and head. As a subordinate under any other man's leadership, the qualities that he is acknowledged to possess would be neutralized and lost. It was for this reason that he was contented himself with the office of Home Secretary, when the public voice designated him for that of Secretary of War. He will not compromise his reputation and the interests of the country by making this mistake a second time. He must be Premier or he cannot be an efficient Minister of War; for to repair the disasters that have already been brought about by the inexperience, the ineffectuality, and perhaps, even, the treachery, of his former colleagues, he must have the talent and the most absolute power com-

patible with the English constitution. He is, in fact, called upon to fulfill the same glorious mission which devolved upon William Pitt, and he will be well to resort to the same bold and uncompromising measures to save his country. He must, therefore, either assume altogether the reins of government, or leave to others the pitiful comfort of divided responsibility and weakened powers. Should the Queen and her royal consort persist in ignoring the popular wishes, by refusing such a man his proper place in her councils, there will be trouble in England greater than that caused by the disasters of the Crimea.

Anti-Slavery and Its Characteristics.

Mr. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, delivered an anti-slavery lecture in this city on Tuesday evening, concluding, in the words of the reporter, "by reading a passage from an early number of the Liberator—Mr. William Lloyd Garrison's paper." It is hard to say precisely what class of people constitute the staple audience at the anti-slavery lectures at the Tabernacle. Among them doubtless many persons may be found perfectly reckless of all moral and religious restraint; persons whom no blasphemy could shock, no turpitude annoy. But there must also be among the number many individuals who have not lost their native sense of religion and propriety; respectable citizens, fearing God, obeying the law, doing justice to man; whom mistaken views of philanthropy—not a purblind hankering after mischief—have inveigled into the anti-slavery flock. Now, we ask these persons—for there must have been some such—how they relished the idea of sitting down in a lecture room to hear a minister of the Gospel read extracts from the writings of the most open and most unscrupulous atheists in the United States? It will not do to reply that we calumniate Mr. Garrison by applying this epithet to him. He does not deny it; but glories in it; boasts of it; flies into a rage if his infidelity be questioned. Besides, whole reams and libraries of his writings, as well in the columns of that very Liberator from which Mr. May read extracts as in other places, attest the thoroughness of his scepticism, and the bitter scorn with which he regards the Christian religion.

We have not the smallest objection to Mr. Garrison's belief, and rather rejoice that such phenomena as he should occur from time to time to prove the honesty and reality of our toleration. At the same time it would be obviously a very lamentable and fatal thing for this country if the principles advocated by him and in the journal he edits became those of the American people at large, if the United States in short were peopled by infidels. This is the end which the anti-slavery agitators are trying to accomplish.

We say the anti-slavery agitators, for we see little distinction between them, and Mr. May has done no more than scores of others before him. Half these lectures have been delivered by infidels; all the anti-slavery conventions have been marked by avowals of open unbelief from some one or other of the leaders. That infidelity and anti-slavery go hand in hand is in fact quite notorious. More than this, immorality is fast becoming an equally conspicuous characteristic of the party. Formerly, the abolitionists were content with a theoretical exposition of their immoral doctrines; they are now growing practical. The leading organ of the sect, the New York Tribune, a journal which is ceaseless in its attacks upon the institutions of the South, has recently teemed with articles of such a character that they cannot fail, if continued, to be brought under the notice of the Mayor. We can only hint at these matters, from obvious reasons; but we are bound to say that until a few days ago, we had never thought it possible that a journal aspiring to a respectable name and standing could have dared to publish, for the guidance of the republic, a complete directory to the houses of ill-fame in this city. That this was done in the columns of the Tribune, and most clumsily disguised in the shape of a dissertation on the value of property in certain localities, the readers of that sheet are able to testify. Still later, an article on the supposed state of society in Jamaica, in the same journal, contained details which journalists in general would regard as entirely unfit for publication. And only yesterday, the same sheet gave publicity to a description of a scene at some vile den of prostitution, for a parallel to which reference must be had to that class of publications which the United States customs laws exclude from the country.

It is not our object, in referring to these revolting matters, to call the attention of the police to the infringement of the laws protecting the public morals—though assuredly a leading journal should not be allowed more license in such things than the wretched hawker of some loathsome print. Public contempt is perhaps after all the best punishment for this class of offences. Our desire is to draw the attention of the sober-minded and the virtuous to the alliance between anti-slavery and immorality. This, they may rest assured, is not accidental. It is no mere coincidence which leads Garrison and Greeley and May and Parker and so many other abolitionist leaders to set at defiance the precepts of the Bible and the laws of morality. If they are sound abolitionists, it will go hard but they are sound infidels, and sound advocates of giving free play to the passions as well. One leads to the other. The man who is ready to trample the constitution under foot will not need much pressing to throw the Bible overboard; and all experience teaches that however plausible and seemingly honorable infidels may appear, there is no trust to be placed in their principles, no reliance on their moral sense. Some may hesitate to admit that a belief which purports to spring from the most generous feelings of the heart could lead to these results. But the inquiry was based on the purest principles of humanity. Domitian threw the Christians to the wild beasts because he believed it was for the good of his subjects. So the abolitionists call for a crusade against slavery, and many good and true men join them because they think it cruel and barbarous for a poor negro to be enslaved; and they go on, ranting and raving against the laws of their country till they lose respect for law altogether, and pass from step to step to a contempt for the Bible, and a disregard for all that society holds most sacred.

THE GREAT RAIN STORM.—Hardly have we escaped from the winter's cold and accompanying avalanches of snow, before we are menaced with greater dangers. Yesterday large quantities of rain fell, with a prospect of much more. It is not crystallized at the north into snow, there is reason to fear destructive floods. Look out for the spring freshets.

ANTICIPATED OUTBREAK IN CUBA.—THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES IN A FUROR.—In another column will be found some exceedingly important and exciting intelligence from Havana, from which it appears, that either the contemplated filibustering expedition from New Orleans, or the grand Central American Colonization scheme of Colonel Kinney, with its reversionary plans in regard to Cuba, or probably both these alarming facts combined, had so terrified General Concha that on the arrival of the British West India fleet, which has been sent to support his measures, he proceeded to arrest all who were considered obnoxious to the government, to the extent, it is said, of some three hundred persons. Amongst them number the Governors of Matanzas, Puerbla Principe and Trinidad, and the Captain-General's own private secretary. The ostensible motives of these rigorous proceedings are the alleged discovery by the government of a conspiracy embracing a large proportion of the wealth and intelligence of the island, and the well ascertained fact of the proximate departure of another filibustering expedition from the United States.

There is reason to believe that the first of these allegations is merely a pretence to cover the apprehensions inspired by the second. These arrests are in all probability but the consequences of the decree issued under General Canedo's administration, and which rendered liable to imprisonment, as a measure of precaution when political circumstances demand it, all persons known to be hostile to the government. The only thing that seems to belie this supposition, is the rumored arrest of so many high officials. It is not likely that such severe measures would be extended to them, unless the government were acting on precise and certain information. We have, however, no positive confirmation of their arrest, and until the facts are known, we can come to no other than the old conclusion, that the Cuban authorities are easily frightened, and that there is more smoke than reality in this pretended conspiracy. Be this as it may, the measures they are adopting are but little consistent with the paternal intentions expressed by the Spanish Ministry in the Cortes with regard to Cuba, and are not precisely of the character to ensure the gratitude and moral support of the inhabitants in the defence of the rights of the mother country.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH BILL.—HUMOROUS ASSASSINATION OF SANTA ANNA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1855.

Messrs. Alden and Eddy's Pacific Telegraph bill was passed today in the Senate, as it came from the House without amendment. Although the grant of land, by the consent of the parties, stricken out, yet the form in which the bill is passed is regarded of more value when the line is constructed than the land grant with the proposed government privileges and securities. The bill as now passed grants a right of way of two hundred feet wide, in perpetuity, and leaves the parties to select their own route, to build in their own time, to fix their own rates of toll, and extends over all the property of the line the penal law of the United States for its protection. It is understood the parties are satisfied with the present bill, and if monetary affairs should favor subscriptions to the stock, the enterprise will be prosecuted with vigor to an early completion.

Mr. Brown's amendment to the Indian bill proposes to authorize the Second Comptroller to settle the claim of R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, against the Meemecenes, on the principle of law and equity—the sum awarded to be paid out of the Meemecenes' fund, on the memorial of the tribe in general council. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs decided that the Indians were entitled to nothing. They employed Mr. Thompson to prosecute their claim; he recovered some \$200,000. His fee was to be one-third. The amendment proposes to abandon the contract, and to pay him what his services were really worth. The Commissioner is trying to sustain his original decision. Mr. Thompson says, and Mr. Brown backs him, that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Having recovered a large sum from the government against the decision of the Commissioner, he is entitled to be paid, out of the sum recovered, full compensation for his labor. The Senate will probably so award.

There is a rumor here, upon the strength of a despatch from New Orleans, that Santa Anna has been assassinated by three of his officers, at the capital; that Alvarez has established a provisional government at Acapulco, awaiting the arrival of Cervera, then to assume the control of the empire. The rumor, however, is not credited.

There was a tremendous outside pressure to induce the President to sign the French Spoliation bill, for a few hours last evening. The friends of the claimants were elated with a prospect of his signature. They are correspondingly depressed now—the Cabinet is said to be four against three in favor of the signature; but this may not be reliable.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 14, 1855.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers was held to-day. Hon. R. J. Ingersoll was elected President. The ticket of last year was re-nominated, with the exception of Julius Hotchkiss, of Waterbury, who was dropped for Comptroller, and Thos. Cowles, of Framingham, nominated instead. Hon. Saml. Ingham, of Saybrook, is the candidate for Governor. The convention denounced the Know Nothings and the Maine law.

Anti-Nebraska Nomination in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 14, 1855.

A convention of the opponents of the Nebraska bill met at Manchester yesterday, to nominate a candidate for representative to Congress from that district. Wm. G. Means, presided, Mason W. Tappan, who had been previously nominated by the free soil party, was nominated by acclamation.

Maine Law Convention in Maine.

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1855.

The republican members of the Maine Legislature have called a State Convention at Augusta, on the 22d, of the people opposed to the extension of slavery and in favor of the Maine law, to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c., &c.

Trial of the Sol. Northrup Kidnappers.

STRACTON, Feb. 14, 1855.

The trial of the Sol Northrup kidnappers was expected to come off yesterday, before Judge Roche, at Dalton. W. A. Busch, C. B. Cochran and William Wait appeared for the prisoners, and moved to quash some of the counts in the indictment, alleging that the sale took place in the District of Columbia,